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REFEEES YES
RE-EXAMINATION

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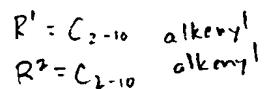
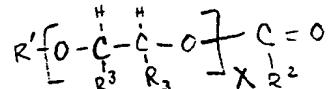
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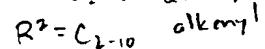
(54) Title: CROSSLINKED HYDROPHILIC RESINS AND METHOD OF PREPARATION

(57) Abstract



R' = H or MeI

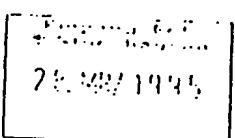
x ≥ 2 x ≥ 3



3 ≤ y ≤ 8 2 ≤ y

The invention is a crosslinked carboxyl-containing hydrophilic resin crosslinked by a compound corresponding to formula (1): R¹-O(CH(R³)CH(R³)O)_y-C(O)-R², wherein R¹ is independently in each occurrence a C₂₋₁₀ straight- or branched alkyl moiety; R² is independently in each occurrence a C₂₋₁₀ straight- or branched-chain alkenyl moiety; R³ is independently in each occurrence hydrogen or methyl; x is independently in each occurrence 2 or greater; where x is 2, y is independently in each occurrence 3 to 8; and where x is 3 or greater, y is independently in each occurrence 2 to 7. In another embodiment, the invention is a process for the preparation of crosslinked hydrophilic resins which comprises A) contacting more ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, acid anhydrides, and optionally one or more comonomers with a crosslinking compound of formula (1) in an aqueous medium, optionally in the presence of a free radical or redox initiator or a system, under conditions such that a crosslinked hydrophilic resin is prepared. Optionally, the properties of the crosslinked hydrophilic resin are enhanced by heating the crosslinked hydrophilic resin under conditions such that the crosslinked hydrophilic resin exhibits a centrifuge capacity 25 (g/g) or greater, an absorption under load of 25 g/g or greater, and an absorption under load to centrifuge capacity of 0.6 or greater.

5.12.7.15 : PEG - Na
Verhandlung



CROSSLINKED HYDROPHILIC RESINS AND METHOD OF PREPARATION

This invention relates to crosslinked hydrophilic resins, methods for preparing crosslinked hydrophilic resins and absorbent 5 structures incorporating the crosslinked hydrophilic resins.

Hydrophilic resins (also referred to as superabsorbent polymers) are primarily used in personal care products which absorb body fluids, for example baby diapers, adult incontinence products and feminine hygiene products. In such applications, hydrophilic resin 10 particles are incorporated into absorbent structures which contain for example, synthetic and natural fiber or paper based woven and non-woven structures, and toughened masses of fibers, such as fluff pads. The materials used in such structures can instantaneously absorb aqueous fluids and distribute them over the whole absorbent structure. The 15 structures, in the absence of hydrophilic resin particles, have limited absorption capacity, and are bulky due to the large amount of material needed to provide acceptable absorption capacity and do not retain fluid under pressure. A means for improving the absorbency and fluid retention characteristics of such absorbent structures is to incorporate 20 hydrophilic resin particles which imbibe fluids to form a swollen hydrogel material, see U.S. Patent 4,610,678. The hydrophilic resin particles quickly absorb fluids and retain such fluids to prevent leakage and give the absorbent structure a "dry feel" even when wetted.

When the water-absorption capacity of hydrophilic resins is 25 increased, the fraction of water-soluble polymer present in the resin is generally increased. At the same time the gel strength of the swollen gel, its absorption capacity under pressure and absorption speed are reduced. The water absorbent resin tends to agglomerate upon wetting which results in a reduction of its absorption capacity and in gel 30 blockage which prevents transport of fluids within the absorbent structure. This is a particular problem when a large fraction of the absorbent structure is replaced with hydrophilic resin particles to prepare a thin absorbent device.

One method of improving the absorption characteristics is to 35 incorporate a compound which crosslinks the final product into the monomer mixture used to prepare the hydrophilic resin. Brandt U.S. Patent 4,654,039 discloses the preparation of hydrophilic resins and known crosslinking agents for such resins, Column 6 line 34 to Column 7

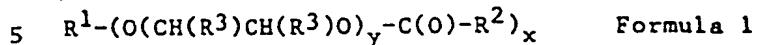
line 16. Parks U.S. Patent 4,295,987 discloses the use of ethylene glycol diacrylate, tetraethyleneglycol diacrylate and methylene-bis-acrylamide as crosslinking agents for polyacrylate based hydrophilic resins. Japanese patent 55-82104 discloses the use of ethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, trimethylol propane tri(meth)acrylate and propylene glycol di(meth)acrylate as crosslinking agents for polyacrylate based hydrophilic resins. Masuda et al. U.S. Patent 4,076,663 discloses a water absorbent resin is produced by polymerizing (A) starch or cellulose, (B) at least one monomer having a polymerizable double bond which is water-soluble or becomes water-soluble by hydrolysis and (C) a crosslinking agent, and subjecting, if necessary, the resulting product to hydrolysis. Disclosed as among useful crosslinking agents are di- or poly-esters of unsaturated mono- or poly-carboxylic acids with polyols such as di- or tri-(meth)acrylic acid esters of polyols (such as ethylene glycol, trimethylol propane, glycerine, polyoxyethylene glycols and polyoxypropylene glycols.

Crosslinking improves the strength of the hydrophilic resins and improves the retention of absorbed fluids when the hydrophilic resin is placed under a load and reduces the percentage of extractable materials present, but on the other hand results in a lower capacity of the resin and in some areas may require more of the resin to achieve desired absorption capacity. Extractable materials are water-soluble oligomers or non-crosslinked polymers which can be extracted from the hydrophilic resins when exposed to aqueous fluids. The presence of extractable materials reduces the efficacy of the water absorbent particles. Many compounds useful as crosslinkers are not water-soluble and require the presence of surfactants or dispersants to solubilize or disperse them so they can be present in the reaction medium to crosslink the hydrophilic resins. The presence of such dispersants and surfactants often adversely affect the absorbent properties of the hydrophilic resins.

What are needed are hydrophilic resins which have high absorption capacity, low extractable materials and high toughness or gel modulus. What is further needed is a process for the preparation of such resins. What are needed are crosslinking agents which are water-soluble. The properties desired in hydrophilic resin vary depending upon the application and the desired effect of the resins. Thus, what are needed are processes which are flexible in preparing hydrophilic

resins with varied properties such as absorption capacity and absorption under load.

The invention comprises a carboxyl containing hydrophilic resin crosslinked by one or more compounds corresponding to Formula 1



wherein

R^1 is independently in each occurrence a polyvalent

C_{2-10} straight- or branched-chain alkyl moiety;

10 R^2 is independently in each occurrence a C_{2-10} straight- or branched-chain alkenyl moiety;

R^3 is independently in each occurrence a hydrogen or methyl;

x is independently in each occurrence a number of 2 or greater;

where x is 2, y is independently in each occurrence a number of 3 to 8;

and where x is 3 or greater, y is independently a number of 2 to 7.

15 In another embodiment, the invention is a process for the preparation of crosslinked hydrophilic resins which comprises A) contacting i) one or more ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydrides or salts thereof and optionally ii) one or more comonomers of an acrylamide, a vinyl 20 pyrrolidone, an acrylonitrile, a vinyl sulphonic acid, a cellulosic monomer, a modified cellulosic monomer, a polyvinyl alcohol or a starch hydrolyzate with iii) a crosslinking compound corresponding to Formula 1 in an aqueous medium, optionally in the presence of a free radical or redox catalyst system, under conditions such that a crosslinked 25 hydrophilic resin is prepared.

In another embodiment the properties of the crosslinked hydrophilic resin may be further enhanced or improved by heating the crosslinked hydrophilic resin under conditions such that the crosslinked hydrophilic resin exhibits a Centrifuge Capacity (CC) of 25 g/g or 30 greater, an Absorption Under Load (AUL) of 25 g/g or greater and a ratio AUL/CC of 0.6 or greater, wherein the heating is performed after the crosslinked hydrophilic resin has been dried and optionally subjected to means to reduce the particle size of the crosslinked hydrophilic resin.

In yet another embodiment, the invention is a water-absorbent 35 structure containing the crosslinked hydrophilic resins of this invention.

Figure 1 is a plot of the ratio of the percentage of extractable materials to centrifuge capacity against the centrifuge

capacity of crosslinked resins having varied amounts of ethylene oxide in the backbone of the crosslinker. Figure 2 plots both the ratio of centrifuge capacity after postheating (CC(T)) to centrifuge capacity before heating (CC(0)) and absorption under load after postheating 5 against the number of moles of ethylene oxide in the backbone of the crosslinker. Figure 3 is a plot of the ratio of centrifuge capacity after postheating to centrifuge capacity before postheating versus postheat temperature. Figure 4 shows a plot of the ratio of absorption under load after postheating to absorption under load before postheating 10 against post heat temperature. Figure 5 plots the absorption under load against centrifuge capacity at various post heat temperatures. Figure 6 plots the ratio of absorption under load to centrifuge capacity against centrifuge capacity at each post heat temperature. Figure 7 plots the 15 level of extractable materials present at each post heat temperature against centrifuge capacity. Figure 8 plots the ratio of extractables to centrifuge capacity against centrifuge capacity at each post heat temperature. Figure 9 plots the absorption under load against time for a resin of the invention and a comparative resin. Figure 10 plots the ratio of the absorption under load at various times to final absorption 20 under load (60 minutes) against time for two resins, one of the invention and one comparative. Figure 11 is the plot of absorption under load versus time for two resins, one of the invention and one comparative resin. Figure 12 plots the ratio of absorption under load at various times over absorption under load at a final time of 60 25 minutes against time. Figure 13 plots absorption under load at varying load levels of 0 to 1.0 psi (70.31 gm/cm²) for a resin of the invention and a comparative resin.

The hydrophilic resins of this invention demonstrate high absorption capacities while having low extractable material fractions 30 and a high absorbent gel particle toughness. The crosslinkers corresponding to Formula 1 are water-soluble or self-dispersible in water and thus no additional surfactants or dispersants are required. The optional postheating step in the process for the preparation of the water-absorbent resin particles allows variation of the process to 35 achieve a desired mix of properties, that is absorption under load, absorption capacity and percent of extractable materials.

The crosslinked hydrophilic resins of this invention are polymers derived from one or more ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic

acids, ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydrides or salts thereof. Additionally the polymers may include comonomers commonly known in the art for use in absorbent resins or for grafting onto absorbent resins such as an acrylamide, an acrylonitrile, a vinyl 5 pyrrolidone, a vinyl sulphonic acid, a cellulosic monomer, a modified cellulosic monomer, a polyvinyl alcohol or a starch hydrolyzate. Olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acid and carboxylic acid anhydride monomers include the acrylic acids typified by acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, ethacrylic acid, alpha-chloroacrylic acid, alpha-cyano acrylic 10 acid, beta-methyl-acrylic acid (crotonic acid), alpha phenyl acrylic acid, beta-acryloxy propionic acid, sorbic acid, alpha-chloro sorbic acid, angelic acid, cinnamic acid, p-chloro cinnamic acid, beta-styrl acrylic acid (1-carboxy-4-phenyl butadiene-1,3), itaconic acid, citraconic acid, mesaconic acid, glutaconic acid, aconitic acid, maleic 15 acid, fumaric acid and maleic acid anhydride. Preferably the starting monomer is acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or a salt thereof, with acrylic acid or a salt thereof being more preferred.

The compounds corresponding to Formula 1 generally are C₂-10 polyhydric hydrocarbons which have been alkoxylated with between two and 20 eight alkylene oxide units per hydroxyl moiety wherein the terminal hydroxyl moiety of each alkyleneoxide chain is esterified with a C₂-10 unsaturated carboxylic acid or ester thereof. Preferably the starting alcohol is a C₃-6 carbon polyhydric compound having from 2 to 4 hydroxyl moieties. Even more preferably the starting material is trimethylol 25 propane, glycerol, pentaerythritol, 1,3-propanediol, propylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, or butylene glycol. More preferably the starting alcohol is trimethylol propane, glycerol or pentaerythritol with trimethylol propane being most preferred. The alkylene oxide chain may be composed of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or butylene oxide 30 moieties. Such a chain may comprise a single species of an alkylene oxide or a mixture of the alkylene oxide species. If a mixture is used various alkylene oxides may be arranged in a random pattern or in block of each species. Preferably, the alkylene oxide chain is based on ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or a mixture thereof; more preferably it 35 is an ethylene oxide or propylene oxide chain and most preferably an ethylene oxide chain. Preferably each alkylene oxide chain attached to the hydroxyl moieties of the starting alcohol have from three to seven

alkylene oxide units, and most preferably four to six alkylene oxide units. The preferred number of alkylene oxide units in each chain is dependent upon the number of chains. As the number of chains (x) increases, the number of alkylene oxide units per chain required for 5 good properties is lower. The esterifying agent is a C₂-10 straight- or branched-chain ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or ester thereof, preferably a C₂-4 ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or ester thereof, even more preferably a C₂-3 ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or ester thereof, and most preferably acrylic acid, 10 methacrylic acid or an ester thereof.

The crosslinkers of this invention are prepared by processes well-known in the art. In particular the polyhydric alcohol is reacted with from 2 to 8 alkylene oxide units per hydroxyl moiety so as to 15 prepare a compound with 2 or more chains of hydroxy-terminated polyalkylene oxides. Thereafter the reaction product is reacted with sufficient C₂-10 straight- or branched-chained ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, or an ester thereof, to provide a terminal ester containing ethylenically unsaturated moiety for each hydroxyl moiety on the alkylene chain attached to the starting alcohol. Such preparation 20 procedures are well known in the art, see March, Advanced Organic Chemistry, 2nd Edition, pp. 361-365. Generally, the crosslinkers described by Formula 1 are found as a mixture of materials described by the formula and by-products resulting from the preparation process. 25 Crosslinkers corresponding to Formula 1 are available from Craynor under the trademark Craynor and from Sartomer under the trademark Sartomer.

R₁ is preferably a polyvalent C₃-6 straight- or branched-chain hydrocarbon. Polyvalent as used herein means the moiety has two or more valences by which the moiety is bonded to other moieties. R₂ is 30 preferably a C₂-4 straight- or branched-chain alkenyl moiety, and most preferably a C₂-3 straight- or branched-chain alkenyl moiety. In one preferred embodiment for each (CH(R₃)CH(R₃)O)- unit, one R₃ is methyl and the other is hydrogen. Most preferably each R₃ is hydrogen. Preferably, x is from 2 to 4, and even more preferably from 3 to 4. Preferably, y is from 3 to 7 and more preferably 4 to 6.

35 The crosslinker is present in sufficient amounts to significantly improve the absorption under load and reduce the percentage of extractable materials contained in the hydrophilic resin while preferably maintaining or increasing the centrifuge capacity.

Preferably the crosslinker is present in an amount of 1,000 parts per million or greater by weight based on the amount of the polymerizable monomer present, more preferably 2,000 parts per million or greater and most preferably 3,500 parts per million or greater. Preferably the 5 crosslinker is present in an amount of 50,000 parts per million or less by weight based upon the amount of the polymerizable monomer present, more preferably 5,000 parts per million or less and most preferably 8,000 parts per million or less.

Conventional additives, which are well-known in the art, such 10 as surfactants, may be incorporated into the monomer mixture.

The crosslinked hydrophilic resins are prepared by contacting i) one or more of an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid, an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydride or a salt thereof, ii) optionally one or more of an acrylamide, a vinyl pyrrolidone, a 15 vinyl sulphonic acid, an acrylonitrile, a cellulosic monomer, a modified cellulosic monomer, a polyvinyl alcohol monomer, or a starch hydrolyzate monomer with iii) a crosslinking compound which corresponds to Formula 1 in an aqueous medium, optionally in the presence of a free radical or oxidation reduction (redox) catalyst system under conditions such that a 20 crosslinked hydrophilic resin is prepared. As used herein aqueous medium means water, or water in admixture with a water miscible solvent. Preferred water miscible solvents include lower alcohols and alkylene glycols. Preferably the aqueous medium is water.

The monomers and crosslinkers are preferably dissolved, 25 dispersed or suspended in the aqueous medium at a concentration level of 15 percent by weight or greater, more preferably 25 percent or greater, and most preferably 29 percent or greater. The monomers and crosslinkers are preferably dissolved, dispersed or suspended in the aqueous medium at a concentration level of 50 percent by weight or less 30 and more preferably 40 percent or less. An optional component in the aqueous medium is a conventional water-soluble polymerization initiator material including peroxygen compounds such as sodium, potassium and ammonium persulfates, caprylyl peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, hydrogen peroxide, cumene hydroperoxides, tertiary butyl diperphthalate, tertiary 35 butyl perbenzoate, sodium peracetate and sodium percarbonate.

Conventional redox initiator systems can also be utilized which are formed by combining the foregoing peroxygen compounds with reducing agents such as sodium bisulfite, sodium thiosulphate, L-ascorbic acid o

a salt thereof, or ferrous salts. If utilized, the initiator material can comprise up to 5 mole percent based on the polymerizable monomer present. More preferably the initiator comprises from 0.001 to 0.5 mole percent based on the polymerizable monomer.

5 The process of the invention may be performed in a batch manner wherein all of the reaction materials are contacted and the reaction proceeds, or it may take place with the continuous addition of one or more of the components over the reaction period. The aqueous medium is subjected to polymerization conditions which are sufficient to 10 produce the crosslinked hydrophilic resin of the invention. Preferably, the reaction is performed under an inert gas atmosphere, for example under nitrogen or argon. The reaction may be performed at any temperature at which polymerization occurs, preferably 0°C or greater, more preferably 25°C or greater and most preferably 50°C or greater. 15 Preferably the temperature is 100°C or less, more preferably 80°C or less and most preferably 70°C or less. The reaction is exothermic and it may be desirable to provide a means for cooling the reactor so as to maintain a desired temperature. The reaction mixture may be reacted for a time sufficient to result in the desired conversion of polymerizable 20 monomer to crosslinked hydrophilic resins. Preferably the conversion is 95 percent or greater, more preferably 98 percent or greater and most preferably 99 percent or greater. Preferably the reaction time is 20 minutes or greater, more preferably 1 hour or greater and most preferably 2 hours or greater. Preferably the reaction time is 6 hours 25 or less, more preferably 4 hours or less and most preferably 3 hours or less. Preferably 25 mole percent or greater of the carboxylic acid units of the hydrophilic resin are neutralized with base, even more preferably 50 percent or greater and most preferably 65 percent or greater. This neutralization may be performed after completion of the 30 polymerization. In a preferred embodiment, the starting monomer mix has carboxylic acid moieties which are neutralized to the desired level prior to polymerization. The final polymer or the starting monomers may be neutralized by contacting them with a salt forming cation. Such salt forming cations include alkaline metal, ammonium, substituted ammonium 35 and amine based cations. Preferably the polymer is neutralized with an alkaline metal hydroxide such as sodium hydroxide.

It is also possible, however, to carry out the polymerization process using multi-phase polymerization processing techniques such as

inverse emulsion polymerization or inverse suspension polymerization procedures. In the inverse emulsion polymerization or inverse suspension polymerization procedures, the aqueous reaction mixture as hereinbefore described is suspended in the form of tiny droplets in a 5 matrix of a water-immiscible, inert organic solvent such as cyclohexane. Polymerization in such procedures still occurs in the aqueous phase, but suspensions or emulsions of this aqueous phase in an organic solvent permits better control of the exothermic heat of polymerization and further provides the flexibility of adding one or more of the aqueous 10 reaction mixture components in a controlled manner to the organic phase.

Inverse suspension polymerization procedures are described in greater detail in Obayashi et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,340,706, Flesher et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,506,052, Stanley et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,708,997, and Stanley et al. European Patent Application 516,925. When inverse 15 suspension polymerization or inverse emulsion polymerization techniques are employed, additional ingredients such as surfactants, emulsifiers and polymerization stabilizers may be added to the overall reaction mixture. When any process employing organic solvent is utilized, it is important that the hydrogel-forming polymer material recovered from such 20 processes be treated to remove substantially all of the excess organic solvent. It is highly preferred for example, that the hydrogel-forming polymers herein contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight of residual organic solvent.

During gel polymerization, the crosslinked hydrophilic resins 25 of the invention generally absorb all of the aqueous reaction medium to form a hydrogel. The crosslinked hydrophilic resin is recovered from the reactor in the form of an aqueous hydrogel. Hydrogel as used herein refers to water swollen crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles. In preferred embodiments such hydrogels comprise 15 percent by weight or 30 greater crosslinked hydrophilic resin, with the remainder comprising water and more preferably comprise 25 percent by weight or greater crosslinked hydrophilic resin. Typically, the hydrogel comprises 50 percent by weight or less of crosslinked hydrophilic resin, and more typically 45 percent by weight crosslinked hydrophilic resin or less. In 35 multi-phase polymerization the crosslinked hydrophilic resin hydrogel particles may be recovered from the reaction medium by azeotropic distillation and/or filtration followed by drying. If recovered by

filtration then some means of removing the solvents present in the hydrogel must be used. Such means are commonly known in the art.

After removal from the reactor the crosslinked hydrophilic resin hydrogel particles may be optionally subjected to an initial 5 mechanical particle size reduction. The size of the gel particles after mechanical particle size reduction should be such that homogeneous drying of the particles can occur, with particle sizes of 2 cm or less being preferred. This particle size reduction can be performed by any means known in the art which gives the desired result. Preferably the 10 particle size reduction is performed by chopping the hydrogel.

Thereafter, the crosslinked hydrophilic resin hydrogel particles are subjected to conditions to remove substantially all of the water and optional solvent, such that the water-absorbent resin particles can be further processed, packaged, and incorporated into 15 absorbent structures. The temperature at which the drying takes place is a temperature high enough such that the water and optional solvent, is removed in a reasonable time period, yet not so high so as to cause degradation of the crosslinked hydrophilic resin, such as by breaking of the crosslink bonds in the resin. Preferably, the temperature of the 20 water absorbent resin particles during drying is 170°C or less. Preferably, the temperature during drying is 100°C or above, and more preferably 150°C or above. The drying time should be sufficient to remove substantially all of the water and optional solvent.

Substantially all means all water and optional solvent is removed except 25 minor amounts which do not adversely affect the processing of the particles or their function. Preferably, a minimum time for drying is 10 minutes or greater, with 15 minutes or greater being typical. Preferably the drying time is 60 minutes or less, with 20 minutes or less being more preferred. In a preferred embodiment, drying is 30 performed under conditions such that water, and optional solvent, volatilizing away from the absorbent resin particles is removed. This can be achieved by the use of vacuum techniques or by passing inert gases or air over or through the layers of crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles. In a preferred embodiment, the drying occurs in dryers in 35 which heated air is blown through or over layers of the crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles. Preferred dryers are fluidized beds or belt dryers. Alternatively, a drum dryer may be used. Alternatively,

the water may be removed by azeotropic distillation, by techniques well-known in the art.

During drying the crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles may fuse together to form sheets or agglomerates which sheets or 5 agglomerates may then be subjected to mechanical breaking means part-way through the drying process. Upon the completion of drying, and in a preferred embodiment, the crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles are then subjected to further mechanical particle reduction means. Such means can include chopping, cutting and/or grinding. The object is to 10 reduce the particle size of the water-absorbent resin particles to a particle size acceptable in the ultimate end use. In a preferred embodiment, the absorbent resin particles are chopped and then ground. The particle size is preferably 2 mm or less, more preferably 0.8 mm or less. Preferably the particles have a size of 0.02 mm or greater, more 15 preferably 0.05 mm or greater.

The crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles may be subjected to surface crosslinking techniques to further strengthen the particles. Such techniques are well-known in the art; see for example GB 2,119,384.

In a preferred embodiment, after drying and particle size 20 reduction, the crosslinked hydrophilic resins are postheated at temperatures at which the crosslinked hydrophilic resins absorption properties are improved. The time period for exposure to such temperatures is chosen such that the absorption properties of the resin are improved. The crosslinked hydrophilic resins are preferably heated 25 to a temperature 170°C or above, most preferably 190°C or above, and most preferably to 210°C or above. Below 170°C no improvement in the absorption properties is seen. The temperature should not be so high as to cause the crosslinked hydrophilic resin polymer to degrade.

Preferably the temperature is 250°C or below and most preferably 230°C 30 or below. The crosslinked hydrophilic resin is heated to the desired post heat temperature and preferably maintained at such temperature for at least 1 minute heating time and most preferably at least 5 minutes. Below 1 minute no improvement in properties occurs. If the heating time is too long it becomes uneconomical and risk is run that the crosslinked 35 hydrophilic resin may be damaged. Preferably crosslinked hydrophilic resin is maintained at the desired temperature for 60 minutes or less, preferably 30 minutes or less. Above 60 minutes no significant improvement in properties is noticed. The properties of the crosslinked

hydrophilic resin can be adjusted and tailored by adjustment of the temperature and the time of the postheating step. Longer post heat times result in a higher absorption under load, a lower level of extractable materials and a lower centrifuge capacity. The use of 5 higher temperatures for the post heat step results in a higher absorption under load, and a lower level of extractable materials and a lower centrifuge capacity. The use of shorter times and lower post temperatures results in a higher centrifuge capacity and a higher level of extractable materials and a lower absorption under load.

10 After postheating, the crosslinked hydrophilic resins may be difficult to handle due to the static electricity. It may be desirable to rehumidify the crosslinked hydrophilic resins to reduce or eliminate the effect of the static electricity. In another embodiment, the 15 surface of the resin particles may be treated with an antistatic agent such as polyethylene glycol or glycerin. Methods of humidification of dry resins are well-known in the art. In a preferred mode, the dry crosslinked hydrophilic resin is contacted with a sufficient amount of water vapor to reduce or eliminate the effects of the static electricity, yet not so much so as to cause the crosslinked hydrophilic 20 resin to agglomerate. Preferably the dry crosslinked hydrophilic resin is humidified with 1 percent or more by weight of water and more preferably 5 percent or more by weight of water. Preferably, the dry crosslinked resin is humidified with 10 percent or less by weight of water and more preferably 6 percent or less by weight of water. 25 Optionally, agglomeration prevention or rehydration additives may be added to the crosslinked hydrophilic resin. Such additives include surfactants and inert inorganic particles such as silica, see for example U.S. Patent Nos. 4,286,082, 4,734,478 and DE 2706135.

The use of the crosslinker of this invention and the post heat 30 step result in crosslinked hydrophilic resins with a better balance of properties than previously known crosslinked hydrophilic resins. Particularly, at a chosen centrifuge capacity the extractable material level is lower and the absorption under load is higher for the crosslinked hydrophilic resins of the invention when compared to 35 conventional resins. Alternatively, at a particular absorption under load level, the centrifuge capacity is higher than in conventional resins. The crosslinked hydrophilic resins of this invention are more efficient than prior art resins.

As there is balance between the centrifuge capacity and the amount of extractable materials as against the toughness and absorption under load, it is the objective of this invention to maximize the absorption under load and centrifuge capacity. One measure is to 5 examine the relative ratio of the absorption under load to the centrifuge capacity. The higher this number is, the more successful the invention is in maximizing the properties of the water-absorbent resin. Preferably, this ratio is 0.5 or greater, more preferably 0.6 or greater, even more preferably 0.8 or greater and most preferably 1.0 or 10 greater. It is also preferred that the resins have an absorption under load of 20 g/g or greater, more preferably 25 g/g or greater and most preferably 30 g/g or greater. It is further preferable that the resins have a percent extractable materials level of 17 percent by weight of the particle or less, more preferably 12 percent or less, and most 15 preferably 8 percent or less. It is also preferred that the resins have a centrifuge capacity of 25 g/g or more and more preferably 28 g/g or more.

The crosslinked hydrophilic resins demonstrate a dry feel when swollen with water, excellent rehydration behavior, that is the ability 20 of a swollen resin to accept additional fluid, distribute it throughout the gel volume and finally absorb it. The crosslinked hydrophilic resins also demonstrate low incidence of gel blocking as evidenced by formation of fish eyes and unswollen lumps. Thus when the crosslinked hydrophilic resins of the invention are used in absorbent structures 25 they provide better performance in terms of dry feel when swollen, fluid retention under pressure and minimization of leaks. Generally, as the load on a hydrophilic resin is increased the absorption capacity decreases. The crosslinked hydrophilic resins of the invention demonstrate a lower rate of decrease in absorption capacity as the load 30 on the resin increases. *Abb. 13*

The crosslinked hydrophilic resins of this invention can be used in any use wherein absorption and binding of aqueous based fluids is desired. The absorbent structure comprises an absorbent support structure and crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles according to the 35 invention. In one embodiment, the crosslinked hydrophilic resins of this invention are mixed into or attached to a structure of absorbent material such as synthetic or natural fibers or paper based woven or non-woven fibers etc. to form a structure. In such a structure the

woven or non-woven structure functions as a mechanism for wicking and transporting via capillary action the fluid to the water-absorbent resin particles which bind and retain such fluids. In another embodiment, the absorbent structure comprises one or more layer of the crosslinked hydrophilic resins sandwiched between water permeable support layers. In another embodiment, the crosslinked hydrophilic resins are adhesivized and attached to a support structure as disclosed in Ball WO 91/18092. Examples of such structures are diapers, adult incontinence structures and sanitary napkins.

10 The following examples are included to illustrate the invention, and do not limit the scope of the claims. Unless otherwise stated all parts and percentages are by weight.

Resin Preparation Procedure

15 The crosslinked hydrophilic resins are prepared in an apparatus having four 300 mL glass reactors equipped with thermometers. A waterbath with a heater which is capable of holding all four reactors simultaneously is used. The use of four reactors allows four simultaneous runs of different crosslinkers or crosslinker levels.

20 106.5 g of a 20 percent aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and 32.2 g of ice-water are loaded in the open reactors. 38.3 g of acrylic acid are added dropwise under gentle agitation so as to avoid exceeding a temperature of 30°C. Then, 0.07 g of a 40 percent active solution of diethylene diamine pentacetate in water (VERSENEX® 80, (® Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY)) are added to the mixture. The 25 appropriate amount of crosslinker is dissolved in 20.7 g acrylic acid for each reaction, and the resulting mixtures are added to the previously prepared mixtures in the reactors. After all reactors are loaded, the whole set of reactors is closed and deoxygenation is allowed for 30 minutes by nitrogen bubbling. After that time, nitrogen bubbling 30 is reduced and 0.14 g of a 15 percent hydrogen peroxide aqueous solution, 1 g of a 10 percent sodium persulfate aqueous solution and 0.88 g of a 1 percent ascorbic acid aqueous solution are introduced in sequence to all reactors. Polymerization starts shortly after introduction of ascorbic acid at a temperature of 24°C.

35 After the peak temperature is reached (between 90°C and 100°C) the glass reactors are dipped in the heating bath for 60 minutes at 70°C. Then the reactor is opened and a gelatinous mass is collected. The aqueous polymer gel is granulated to particles having a size of between

approximately 1 and 5 mm with the aid of a meat mincer (disc holes 5 mm) and a part of it is dried in a hot air stream at 160°C for approximately 20 min. The polymer is ground in a knife cutter and sieved. The particle size fraction between 0.6 and 0.3 mm (30 to 50 mesh) is used for performance and quality analysis. For gel strength measurement the fraction 0.2 mm to 0.3 mm (50 to 80 mesh) is used. The 30 to 50 mesh fraction is collected and analyzed for 30 minutes centrifuge capacity (CC), g/g absorption under load (AUL), g/g and 16 hour extractables fraction (EXT %).

10 Performance and quality of the crosslinked hydrophilic resins prepared are measured by the following methods.

Centrifuged Capacity

15 200 mg of water-absorbent resin particles are placed within a sealable tea bag (63.5 x 76.2 mm). The teabag is immersed for 30 minutes into a 0.9 percent saline solution, and is then removed from the solution and centrifuged for three minutes at 1600 rpm. The weight ratio of saline solution absorbed to water-absorbent resin particles is the absorbency capacity (CC).

Absorption Under Load

20 25 A nylon screen (50 x 50 mm; 100 mesh) is put on top of a perforated metal plate (holes with 5 mm) followed by a filter paper and finally by a stainless steel cylinder, of 26 mm inner diameter, 37 mm outer diameter and a height of 50 mm, whose both ends are open. 167 mg of water-absorbent resin particles are placed into the cylinder and evenly distributed, covered by a non-woven sheet of a diameter of 26 mm and finally pressed down with a polytetrafluoroethylene-coated piston of 26 mm diameter which carries the weight. The total weight of piston and cylinder is 109.4 g. The metal plate with the product in the cylinder on top is immersed into a 0.9 percent saline solution such that the 30 nylon screen and the water surface have the same level so that the filter paper and the water-absorbent resin particles are able to absorb water without any static pressure. A soak time of one hour is applied. The plate is removed from the water reservoir and the excess water in the holes of the plate and in the nylon screen is soaked up by paper tissues. Then the weight is removed from the swollen gel and the gel is weighed. The weight ratio of saline solution absorbed under load to water-absorbent resin particles is the absorption under load (AUL).

*70,61 cm²
= 0,20 psi*

Extractable Materials Level

1 g of water-absorbent resin particles and 185 mL of a 0.9 percent saline solution are placed in an 250 mL jar which is capped and put on a shaker for 16 hours. A part of the extracted solution is 5 filtered. With the aid of a Metrohm Titroprocessor the pH of a defined volume of the filtrate is adjusted to pH 10 by 0.1 N NaOH and finally titrated to pH 2.7 by 0.1 N hydrochloric acid, to determine the amount of residual monomer which is in the filtrate.

Examples 1-20

10 The crosslinkers used are trimethylolpropane triacrylate and trimethylolpropane polyoxyethylene triacrylates with varied amounts of ethylene oxide units. The crosslinker, concentration of the crosslinker and the results are compiled in Table 1.

15 Selected crosslinked water absorbent resins having each of the different crosslinkers tested herein are post heated according to the following procedure. Each post heated resin is tested for centrifuge capacity, absorption under load and extractables. The results are compiled in Table 1.

Postheat Procedure

20 The postheating is performed by preheating a zone with a hot air gun. Once the target temperature is reached and stabilized, the sample is placed in the zone, a contact thermometer is placed in contact with the sample. The temperature of the sample is monitored until it stabilizes at the target temperature. The sample is maintained at the 25 target temperature for 20 minutes.

Table 1

EXAMPLE	number of EO moles/unit	Cross-linker level in ppm ⁶	Centrifuge capacity (g/g)	Extract-ables (%)	ext/CC	Centri-fuge capacity (g/g) ⁷	Absorp-tion under Load (g/g) ⁷	Extract-ables (%)	($\frac{1}{2} \rho$) ¹ HUL/CC ⁷
1	01	2000	41.3	19.2	0.46	25.0	26.4	7.5	1.06
2		3500	37.6	13.2	0.35				
3		5000	33.2	10.0	0.30				
4		6500	32.6	9.3	0.29				
5	32	2000	41.1	17.9	0.44	26.0	26.7	7.4	1.03
6		3500	38.2	12.9	0.38				
7		5000	35.6	11.8	0.33				
8		6500	30.1	8.6	0.29				
9	93	2500	42.6	14.3	0.34	27.6	26.7	7.4	0.97
10		5000	37.8	11.9	0.32				
11		6500	27.1	10.1	0.27				
12		8000	35.9	8.7	0.24				
13	154	3500	42.2	14.7	0.35	29.9	28.7	7.5	0.96
14		5000	38.7	11.1	0.29				
15		6500	36.6	9.5	0.26				
16		8000	34.8	9.7	0.28				
17	205	4000	42.7	12.8	0.30	27.9	28.1	7.1	1.01
18		5500	40.4	10.3	0.26				
19		7000	36.7	8.4	0.23				
20		9000	35.9	7.9	0.22				

¹CRAYNOR SR 351 resin = TMAPTA²CRAYNOR CN 454 resin³SARTOMER RO 208 resin⁴CRAYNOR CN 435 resin⁵SARTOMER SR 415 resin⁶Concentration of crosslinker present based on acrylic acid

Table 1 demonstrates the use of CRAYNOR CN 435 (a trimethylol propane polyoxyethylene) triacrylate having 5 ethyleneoxy units per polyethyleneoxy chain is advantageous as regards minimization of extractables at a given absorption capacity. This effect is more apparent for high values of centrifuge capacity, i.e., 40 g/g and over.

Figure 1 is a plot of the ratio of extractables (percent) to the centrifuge capacity (g/g) vs the centrifuge capacity (g/g) for each of the experiments performed with crosslinked hydrophilic resins, wherein the crosslinkers contain 0, 3 and 15 moles of ethylene oxide residue per mole. Figure 1 demonstrates that hydrophilic resins prepared using a crosslinker having 15 moles of ethylene oxide incorporated into each mole of crosslinker demonstrates lower extractable levels at a given centrifuge capacity level than hydrophilic resins using crosslinkers without ethylene oxide or with three moles of ethylene oxide per mole. This demonstrates that the invention allows the preparation of hydrophilic resins with lower extractables without reducing the absorption capacity of the resin.

Figure 2 is the plot of the ratio of Centrifuge Capacity after postheating (CC(T)) to Centrifuge Capacity before heating (CC(0)) against the number of moles of ethylene oxide in the backbone of the crosslinker. Figure 2 demonstrates that with postheating, the balance of properties improves with an increasing number of moles of ethylene oxide and with postheating.

Examples 21-34

Two sets of samples of crosslinked hydrophilic resin prepared according to the procedure described hereinbefore are subjected to postheating conditions. For one set of samples, the crosslinker is trimethylolpropane triacrylate (no ethylene oxide units) at a level of 2150 ppm, (Resin A). In the second set, the crosslinker is trimethylolpropane polyethyleneoxy triacrylate (5 moles of ethylene oxide units per polyoxyethylene chain) used at a level of 3050 ppm (Resin B). A sample of each set is heated for 20 minutes at temperatures ranging from 180°C to 250°C. The centrifuge capacity, absorption under load and extractable levels are determined as described previously and compiled in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Example	Resin	POST-HEAT TEMP. T (°C)	CC (g/g)	AUL ₀₃₇₀ (g/g)	EXT (%)	CC/CC(0) ² %	AUL/ ₀ AUL(0)	EXT/ ₀ EXT(0)	AUL/CC	EXT/CC
21	A1	None	40.9	7.8	17.6	-	-	-	0.19	0.43
22	B		45.5	6.3	18.4	-	-	-	0.14	0.40
23	A1	180	38.1	9.6	13.3	0.93	1.23	0.76	0.25	0.35
24	B		45.0	13.5	16.0	0.99	2.14	0.86	0.3	0.35
25	A1	190	33.9	21.9	11.0	0.83	2.81	0.63	0.65	0.32
26	B		42.1	20.3	14.3	0.93	3.2	0.77	0.48	0.34
27	A1	200	33.2	20.0	11.2	0.81	2.56	0.64	0.60	0.34
28	B		41.3	21.8	13.4	0.91	3.46	0.73	0.53	0.32
29	A1	210	27.6	23.8	9.4	0.67	3.05	0.53	0.86	0.34
30	B		39.2	26.3	12.6	0.86	4.17	0.68	0.67	0.32
31	A1	220	25.8	24.9	7.7	0.63	3.19	0.44	0.96	0.30
32	B		36.2	29.6	11.3	0.80	4.7	0.61	0.82	0.31
33	A1	230	25.5	26.7	7.1	0.62	3.42	0.40	1.05	0.28
34	B		34.9	31.3	10.7	0.77	4.97	0.58	0.90	0.31

-19-

¹Not an example of the invention. → Fresh dried *Rodulus* *affinis* *sinicus* 13, 2.1-17²Ratio of Centrifuge capacity after post heat to centrifuge capacity before post heating (CC(0)).³Ratio of absorption under load after post heating to absorption under load before post heating (AUL(0)).⁴Ratio of extractables after post heating to extractables before post heating (EXT(0)).

Figure 3 is a plot of the ratio of $CC(T)/CC(0)$ versus temperature from $180^{\circ}C$ to $230^{\circ}C$, for Resin A and Resin B. $CC(T)$ is the centrifuge capacity after postheating and $CC(0)$ is the centrifuge capacity prior to postheating. Figure 3 demonstrates that a hydrophilic resin crosslinked with a crosslinker of the invention (15 moles ethylene oxide unit) is less heat sensitive than the resins crosslinked with a prior art crosslinker (0 moles ethylene oxide), because with increasing post heat temperature the $CC(T)/CC(0)$ ratio decreases at a faster rate for prior art resins than for resins crosslinked with crosslinkers of the invention.

Figure 4 shows a plot of the ratio $AUL(T)/AUL(0)$ for Resin A and Resin B at temperatures from $180^{\circ}C$ to $230^{\circ}C$. $AUL(T)$ is the absorption under load after postheating at the designated temperature and $AUL(0)$ is the absorption under load before postheating. Figure 4 demonstrates that the absorption under load for Resin B is higher at each temperature than that of Resin A. The increase in absorption under load is greater for Resin B than Resin A as the temperature of postheating increases.

Figures 3 and 4 combined show that Resin B demonstrates a greater increase in absorption under load and a lower decrease in centrifuge capacity at each temperature than demonstrated by Resin A.

Figure 5 plots the absorption under load against the centrifuge capacity for both Resin A and Resin B at each postheat temperature. The curve demonstrates that Resin B has a significantly better balance of properties than Resin A. At a selected AUL Resin B demonstrates higher centrifuge capacity (absorption capacity) than Resin A. Alternatively at a selected centrifuge capacity Resin B demonstrates a higher AUL than Resin A.

Figure 6 plots the ratio of absorption under load (AUL) to centrifuge capacity (CC) against the centrifuge capacity of Resin A and B at each post heat temperature. Figure 6 demonstrates at a selected centrifuge capacity the ratio of absorption under load to centrifuge capacity is higher for Resin B than for Resin A.

Figures 3 to 6 collectively demonstrate that the use of the crosslinkers of the invention allows a significant improvement in absorption under load by postheating the resin with a smaller reduction in centrifuge capacity (absorption capacity) than demonstrated by resins crosslinked with a prior art crosslinker (Resin A).

Figure 7 plots the level of extractables of Resins A and B at each post heat temperature against centrifuge capacity. Figure 8 plots the ratio of extractables to centrifuge capacity against centrifuge capacity for Resin A and Resin B at each post heat temperature. Figures 5 and 8 demonstrate that the use of the crosslinker of this invention (Resin B) allows higher centrifuge capacity at a given extractable level than a resin which uses a prior art crosslinker (Resin A).

Example 35

50 Night.

A sample of hydrophilic resin crosslinked with 3050 ppm of trimethylol propane polyoxyethylene triacrylate (15 moles of ethylene oxide units per mole of crosslinker) is post heated for 20 minutes at 230°C as previously described, (Resin C). A hydrophilic resin crosslinked with 2150 ppm of trimethylol propane triacrylate (no ethylene oxide) is post heated for 20 minutes at 190°C (Resin D). The absorption under load after 60 minutes for Resin C is 31.3 g/g. The absorption under load for Resin D after 60 minutes is 21.9 g/g. The absorption under load (AUL) after various absorption times are measured for both samples. The results are plotted in Figure 9. Figure 10 plots the ratio of AUL (t) after 60 minutes against the time for Resins C and D. Figures 9 and 10 demonstrate that the rate of absorption of Resin C is faster than that of Resin D. Thus the crosslinked hydrophilic resins of the invention (Resin C) absorb fluids faster and retain fluids better under load than resins crosslinked with a prior art crosslinker (Resin D).

25 Example 36

A hydrophilic resin crosslinked with 8000 ppm trimethylolpropane polyoxyethylene triacrylate (15 moles of ethylene oxide units per mole crosslinker) is heated for 10 minutes at 215°C as previously described (Resin E). Resin E has an initial centrifuge capacity before postheating of 35 g/g and a final postheat treated centrifuge capacity of 29 g/g. A second hydrophilic resin crosslinked with trimethylolpropane triacrylate 6500 ppm (0 moles of ethylene oxide) which is not post heated and has centrifuge capacity of 29.4 g/g is also used (Resin F). Both resins are tested for absorption under load (AUL) at several times during a 1 hour period. Resin E shows an AUL of 29.6 g/g after 1 hour and Resin F shows an AUL of 22.3 g/g after 1 hour. The results are plotted in Figure 11. Figure 12 plots the ratio of AUL at various times to the AUL after 1 hour against the time for both Resin E

and F. Figure 12 demonstrates that resins of the invention show faster absorption and better fluid retention than prior art resins (Resin F). The AUL of Resins E and F are measured under varying loads of from 0 to 1.0 psi (70.31 gm/cm³). Figure 13 demonstrates the results in graph 5 form.

Example 37

100 g of crosslinked hydrophilic resin crosslinked with 8000 ppm trimethylolpropane polyoxyethylene triacrylate (15 moles of ethylene oxide units per mole crosslinker) and having a CC of 35 g/g and 9.7 percent extractables in the powder form is carefully mixed with a formulation consisting of 300 mg Polyoxyethylene - 20 - sorbitol lanolin derivate (Tradename given by ICI is 61425) and 9 g iso-propanol and 1.5 g water to coat the surface of the resin particles with the formulation. The coated resin is subjected to the postheat treatment, at 170°C for 10 15 minutes. The resin obtained has a CC of 33.5 g/g, an AUL of 30.2 g/g and a extractables concentration of 8.4 percent.

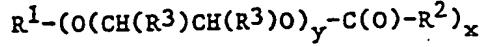
Example 38

100 g crosslinked hydrophilic resin crosslinked with 3500 ppm trimethylol propane polyoxyethylene triacrylate (15 moles of ethylene oxide units) with a CC of 41.5 g/g and an extractables level of 14.7 percent in the powder form is carefully mixed with a formulation consisting of 300 mg glycerine, 150 mg Polyoxyethylene - 20 - sorbitol lanolin derivative and 750 mg water to coat the surface of the particles. The coated resin is postheated as previously described for 25 10 minutes at 210°C. The resin obtained has a CC of 30.6 g/g, a AUL of 29.5 g/g and 11.1 percent extractables.

Claims:

1. A crosslinked hydrophilic resin comprising a carboxyl-containing hydrophilic resin crosslinked with a compound of the formula $R^1-(O(CH(R^3)CH(R^3)O)_y-C(O)-R^2)_x$ [REDACTED]
wherein
 - 5 each R^1 is independently a polyvalent C_{2-10} straight- or branched-chain alkyl moiety;
 - each R^2 is independently a C_{2-10} straight- or branched-chain alkenyl moiety;
 - each R^3 is independently hydrogen or methyl;
 - 10 each x is independently 2 or more; and when x is 2, each y is independently from 3 to 8; and when x is 3 or more, each y is independently from 2 to 7.
 2. A resin as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the carboxyl-containing hydrophilic resin comprises a polymer of i) one or more of an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid, an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydride or a salt thereof and optionally ii) one or more comonomers of an acrylamide, a vinyl pyrrolidone, a vinyl sulphonic acid, an acrylonitrile, a cellulosic monomer, a modified cellulosic monomer, a polyvinyl alcohol monomer or a starch hydrolyzate monomer.
 - 20 3. A resin as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein each R^1 is a C_{3-6} straight- or branched-chain alkyl moiety; each R^2 is a C_{2-4} straight- or branched-chain alkenyl moiety; each R^3 is hydrogen; each x is from 2 to 4; and, each y is from 3 to 7.
 - 25 4. A resin as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the crosslinking agent is present in an amount of from 1,000 to 50,000 parts per million by weight based on the weight of the monomers.
 - 30 5. A resin as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 4 wherein the monomer i) is acrylic or methacrylic acid or a salt thereof.
 - 35 6. A resin as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5 which exhibits a centrifuge capacity of 25 g/g or greater, an absorption under load of 25 g/g or greater and a ratio of absorption under load over centrifuge capacity of 0.6 or greater.
 7. A process for the preparation of a crosslinked hydrophilic resin according to any one of Claims 1 to 6 which comprises A) contacting i) one or more of an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid, an ethylenically unsaturated acid anhydride or a salt

thereof and optionally ii) one or more of an acrylamide, a vinyl pyrrolidone, a vinyl sulphonic acid, an acrylonitrile, a cellulosic monomer, a modified cellulosic monomer, a polyvinyl alcohol or a starch hydrolyzate with iii) a crosslinking compound in an aqueous medium,
 5 optionally in the presence of a free radical or redox initiator system, under conditions such that a crosslinked hydrophilic resin is prepared, wherein the crosslinking compound is a compound of the formula



wherein

10 each R^1 is independently a polyvalent C_{2-10} straight- or branched-chain alkyl moiety;
 each R^2 is independently a C_{2-10} straight- or branched-chain alkenyl moiety;
 each R^3 is independently hydrogen or methyl;
 15 each x is independently 2 or more;
 when x is 2, each y is independently from 3 to 8; and when x is 3 or more, each y is independently from 2 to 7.

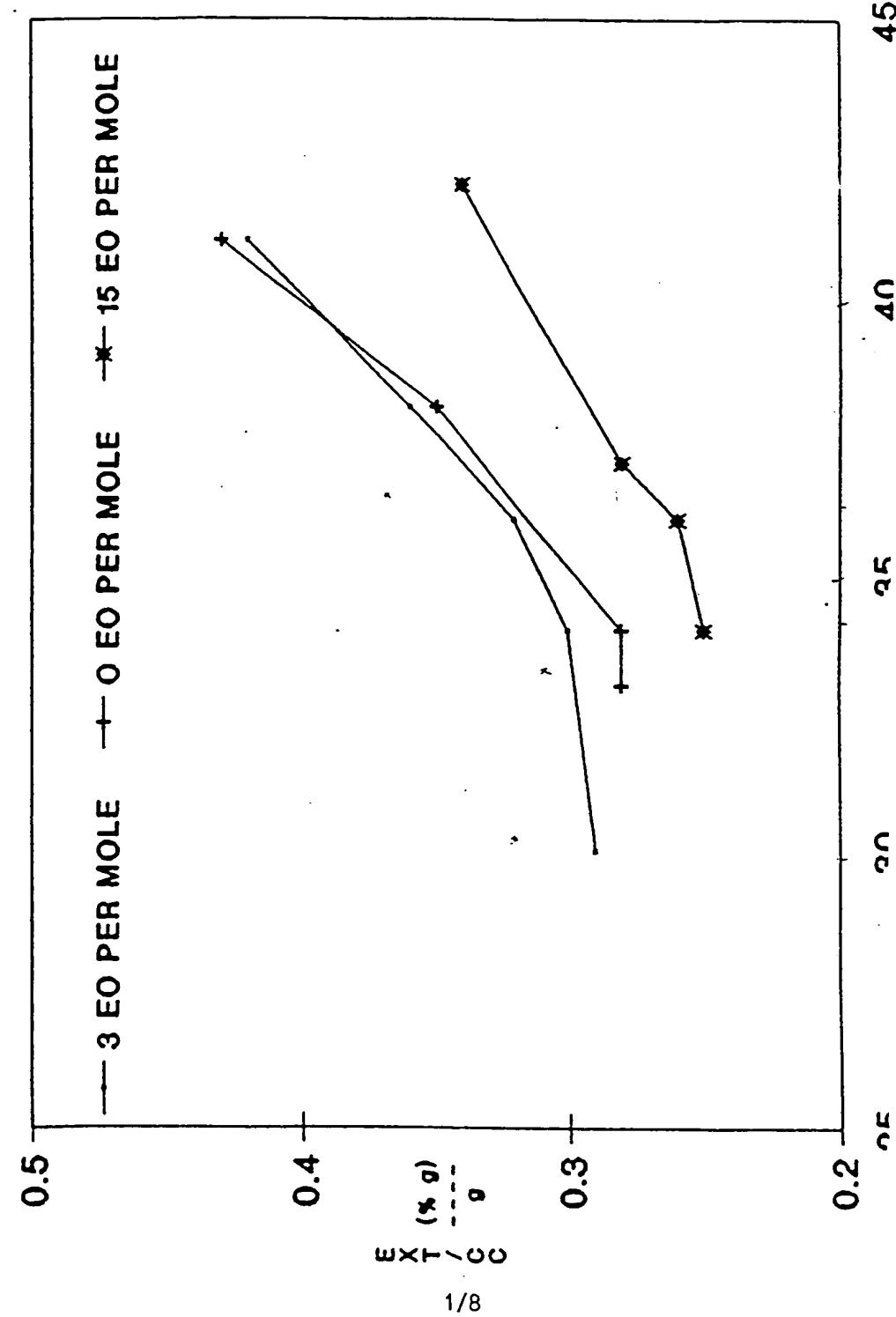
8. A process according to Claim 7 which further comprises
 B) recovering the crosslinked hydrophilic resin in the form of
 20 a hydrogel from the reactor;
 C) drying the hydrogel of the crosslinked hydrophilic resin under conditions such that the remaining water and water miscible solvent present in the hydrogel of the hydrophilic resin are substantially removed; and,
 25 D) optionally, reducing the particle size of the dried hydrophilic resin by mechanical means.

9. A process according to Claim 8 which further comprises
 E) heating the crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles under
 conditions such that the crosslinked hydrophilic resin exhibits a
 30 centrifuge capacity of 25 g/g or greater, an absorption under load of 25 g/g or greater and a ratio of absorption under load to centrifuge capacity of 0.6 or greater.

10. A process according to Claim 9 wherein the heating temperature is from 170°C to 250°C and the heating time is from 1 to 60
 35 minutes.

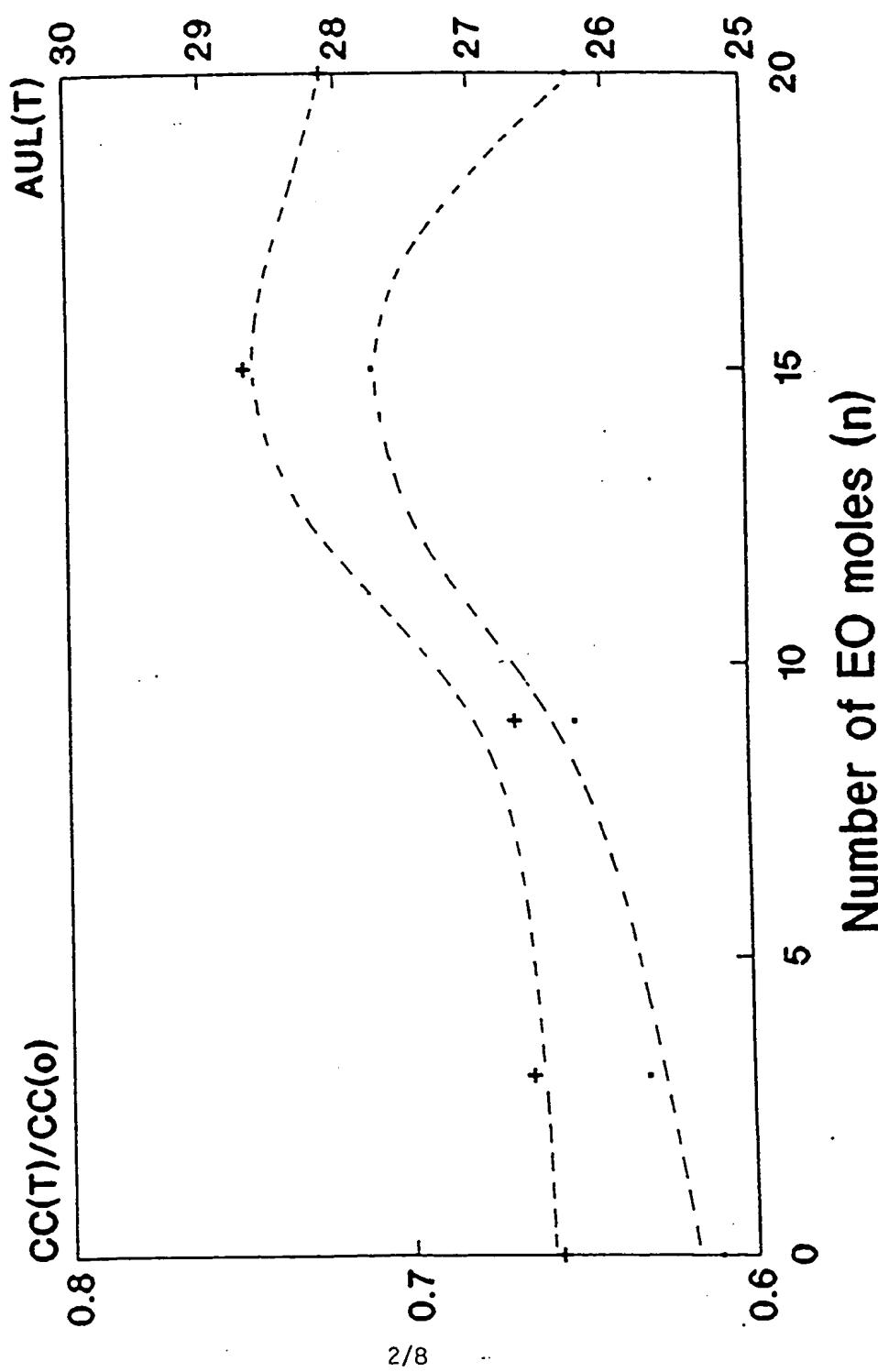
11. An absorbent structure comprising a support structure and crosslinked hydrophilic resin particles according to one of Claims 1 to 6.

FIGURE 1



SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Figure 2



SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Figure 3

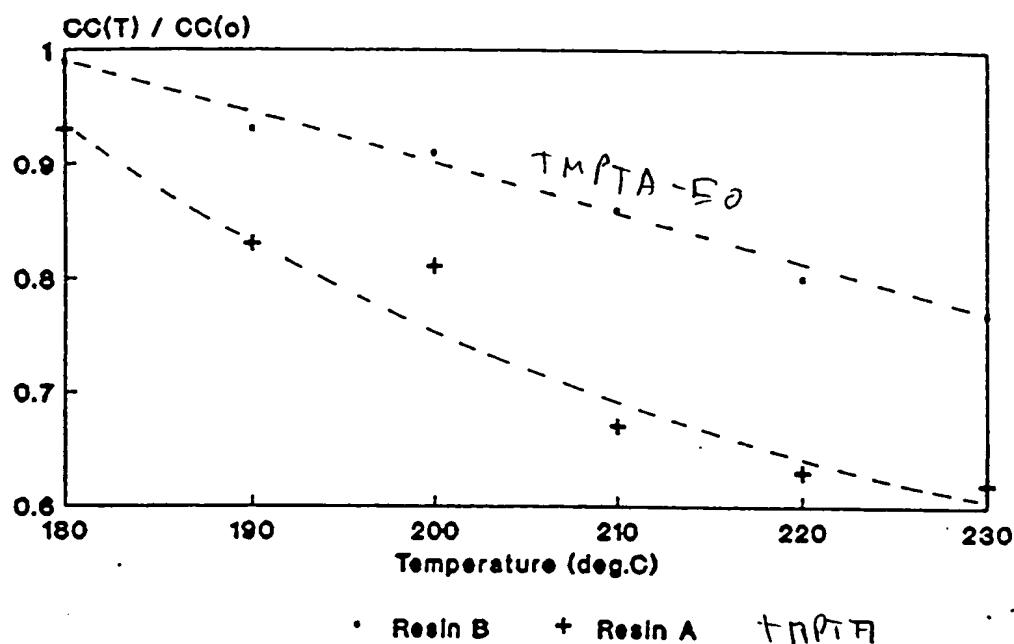


Figure 4

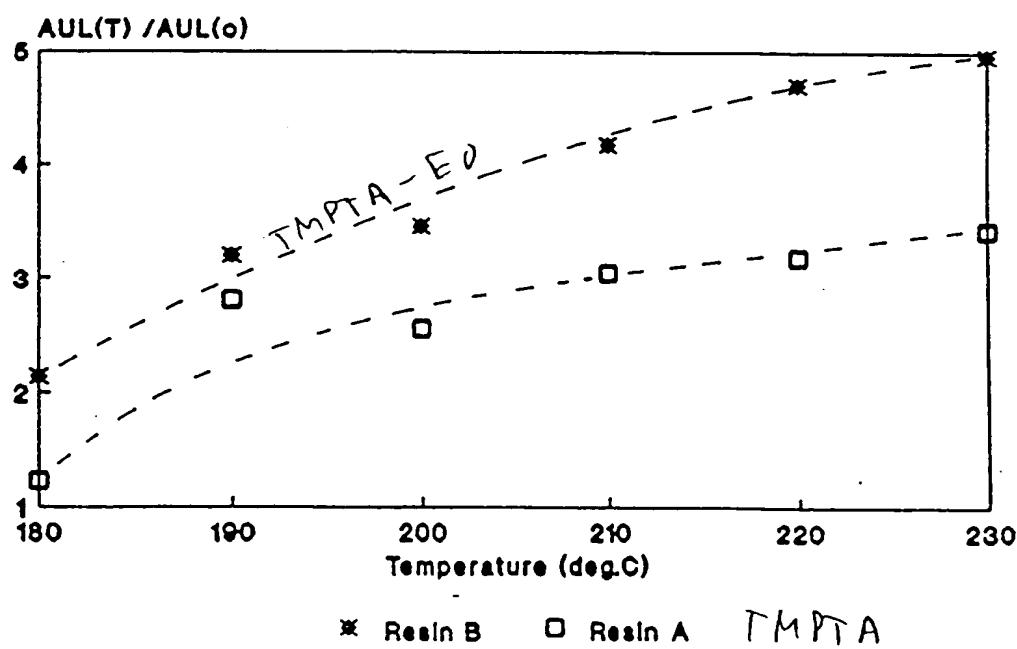


Figure 5

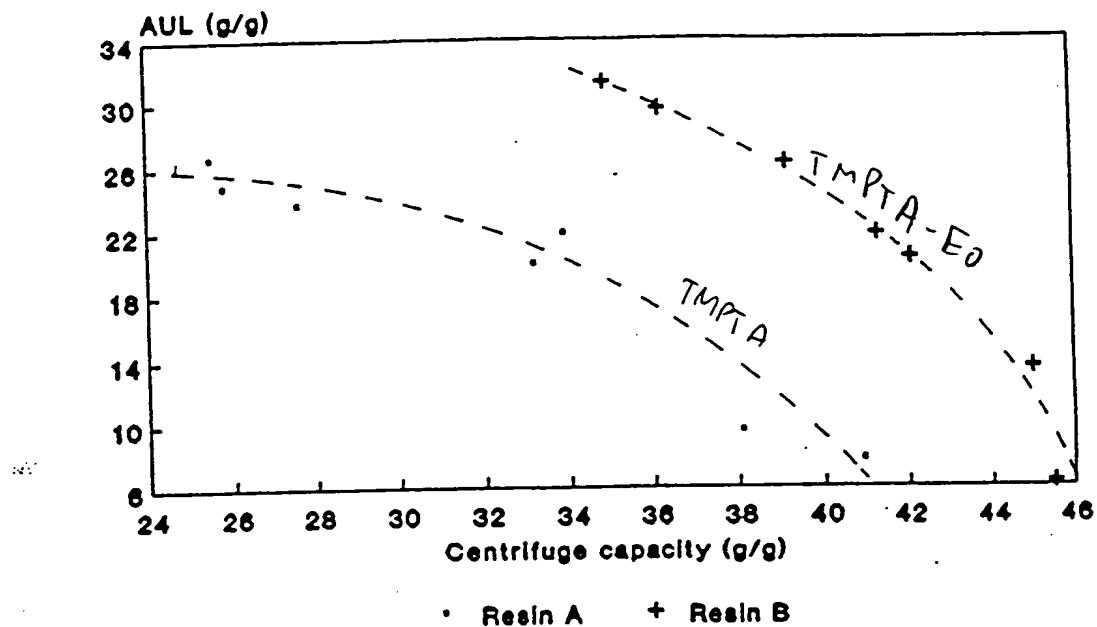


Figure 6

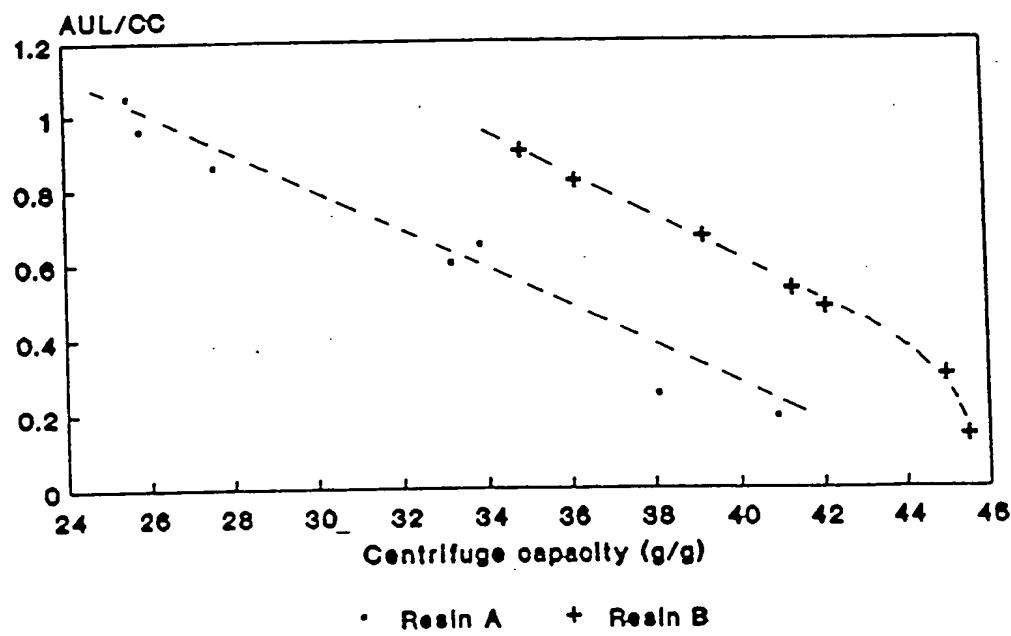


Figure 7

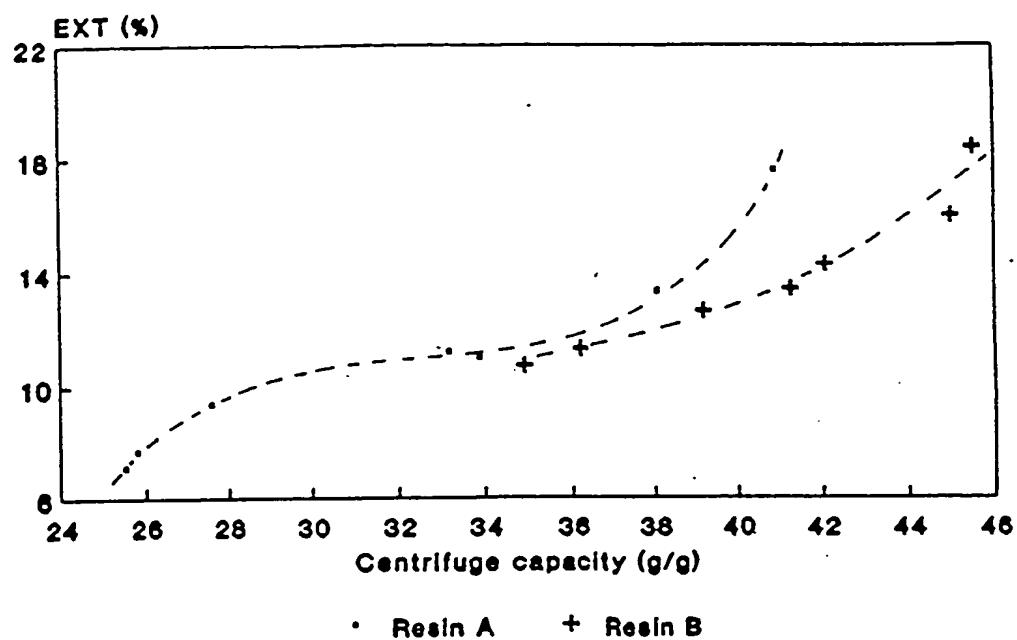


Figure 8

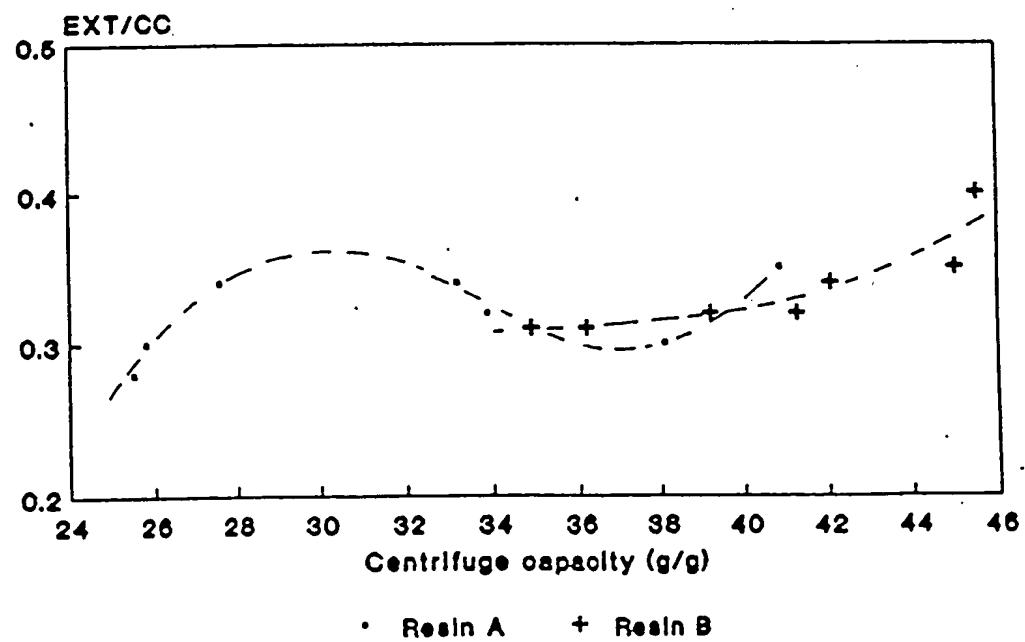


Figure 9

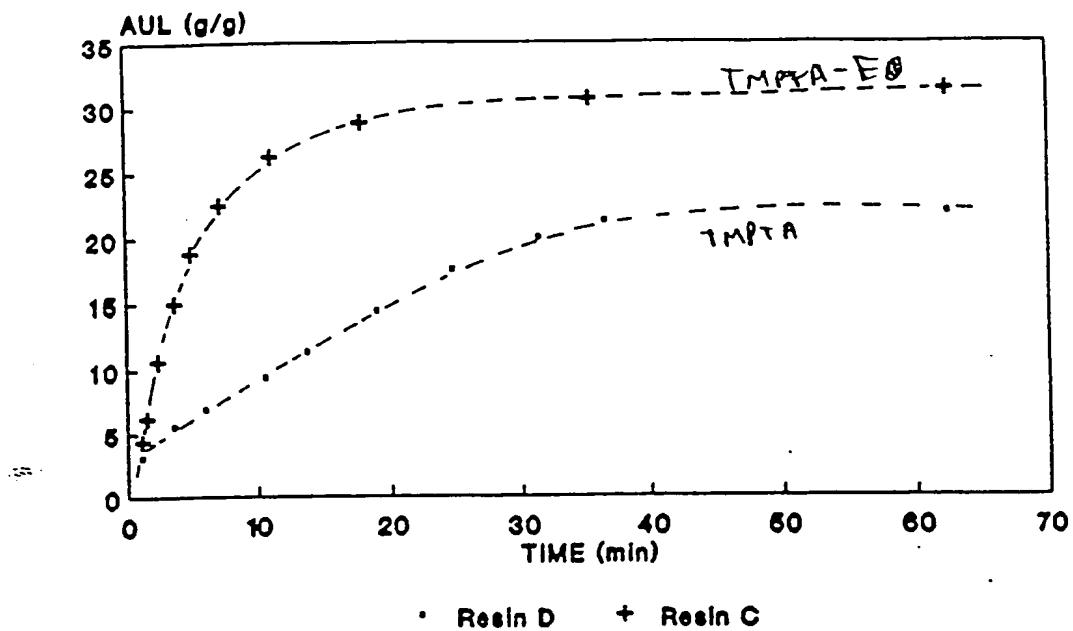


Figure 10

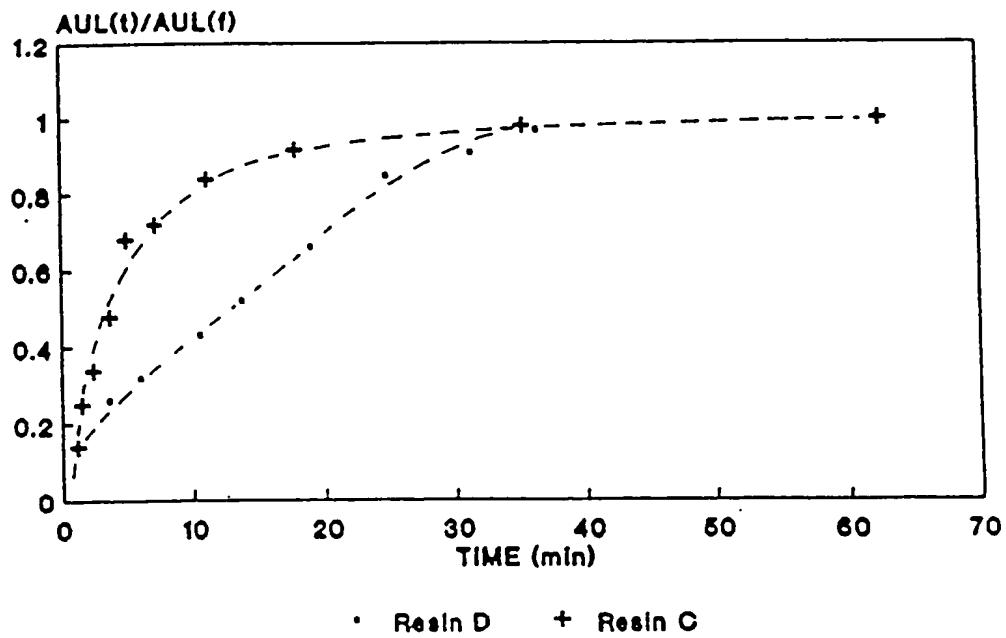


Figure 11

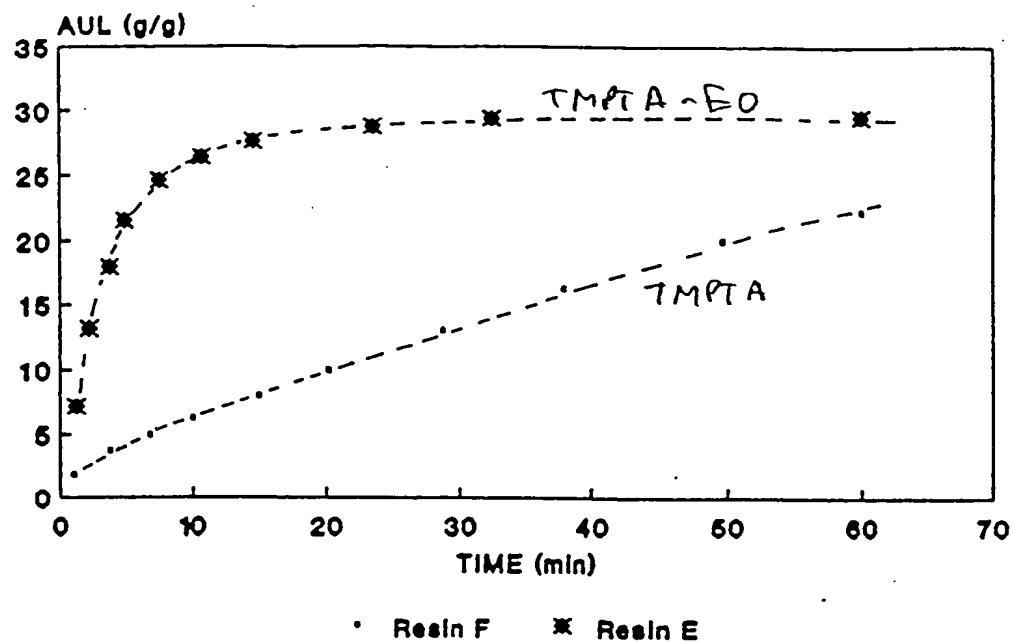


Figure 12

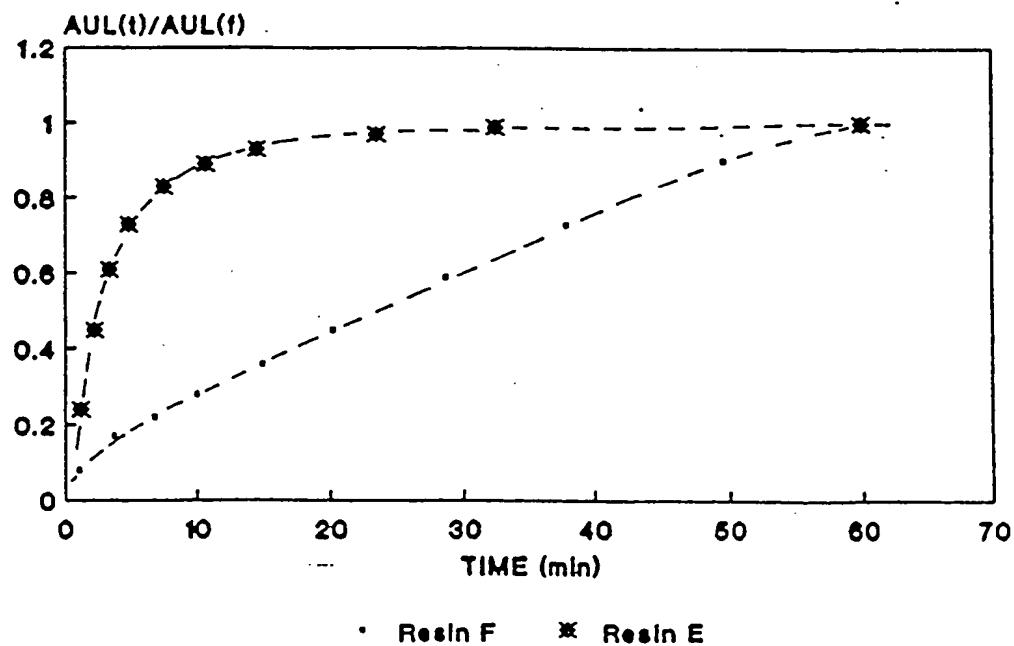
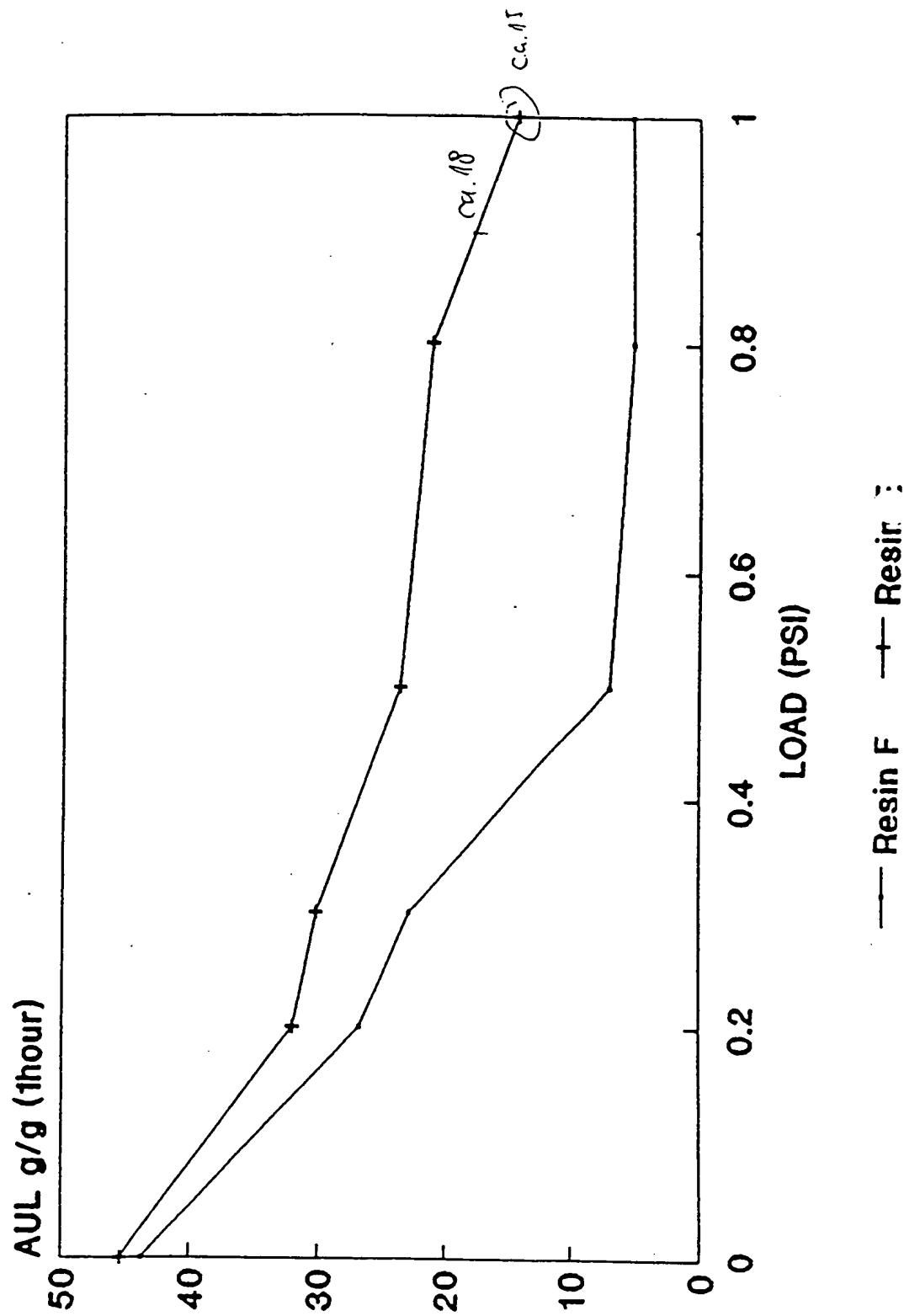


Figure 13



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 93/03489

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC Int.C1. 5 C08F8/14; A61L15/00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.C1. 5	C08F ; A61L	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No ¹³
Y	EP,A,0 205 674 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY) 30 December 1986 see page 10, line 12 - page 11, line 12; claims 1-20 ---	1-11
Y	FR,A,2 305 452 (SANYO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.) 22 October 1976 see page 6; claims 1-25 & US,A,4 076 663 cited in the application ---	1-11
Y	EP,A,0 446 621 (TH. GOLDSCHMIDT AG) 18 September 1991 see claims 1-8 ----	1-11
		-/-
<p>* Special categories of cited documents :¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 29 JUNE 1993		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 28.07.93
International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		Signature of Authorized Officer PERMENTIER W.A.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category*	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	EP,A,0 450 923 (NIPPON SHOKUBAI KAGAKU KOGYO CO, LTD.) 9 October 1991 see claims 1-30 -----	1

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

US 9303489
SA 73579

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 29/06/95

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